



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BRAZIL.

*Sanitary report from Rio.*RIO DE JANEIRO, *April 12, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to send report for the week ended April 10, 1897:

There were 14 deaths from *accesso pernicioso*, an increase of 8; 1 from yellow fever, a decrease of 7; 16 from beriberi, an increase of 4; 4 from enteric fever, and 1 from whooping cough, none in the foregoing week; 49 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 1; and 325 from all causes, a decrease of 9.

Yellow fever.—This disease is decreasing every week, but slowly. I attribute the increased number of deaths from *accesso pernicioso*, to the decrease of yellow fever, as in such a case it is very common to call *yellow fever* by that name.

Beriberi.—This disease still continues at nearly about the same intensity, and is almost confined to the troops in the forts.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: April 6, barkentine *Athena*, British, for Brunswick, Ga. April 7, steamship *Coleridge*, British, for New York, N. Y.; steamship *Drumfell*, British, for Pensacola, Fla., and bark *Oliveira*, Portuguese, for New Orleans, La. April 8, steamship *Whitby*, British, for Tampa, Fla.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

May 15: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended May 13 there were in that city 14 deaths from yellow fever, with 54 new cases, and 80 new cases of smallpox, with 11 deaths.

May 12: The United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended May 8 there were in that city 8 new cases and 2 deaths from yellow fever, and 10 cases and 1 death from smallpox.

May 7: The United States consul at Matanzas reports that during the week ended May 5 there were in that city no deaths from smallpox and 1 death from yellow fever.

May 7: The United States consul at Manzanillo reports that during the two weeks ended April 15 there was in that city 1 death from yellow fever.

May 10: The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that during the week ended May 8 there were in that city 25 new cases of yellow fever. Deaths not reported.

May 8: The United States sanitary inspector at Santiago reports that during the week ended May 8 there was in that city 1 death from yellow fever.